Wise-Tyler, 11. Wythe-O'Ferrall, 1; Tyler, 17. York-O'Ferrall, 5. CITIES. Alexandria-O'Ferrall, 17; Buford, 2. Bristol-O'Ferrall, 5.
Buena Vista-O'Ferrall, 5.
Charlottesville-O'Ferrall, 7; Tyler, 1;
Buford, 1

Danville-O'Ferrall, 1; Buford, M. Fredericksburg-O'Ferrall, 7. Lynchburg-O'Ferrall, 24. Manchester-Buford, 13. Norfolk-O'Ferrall, 38; Tyler, 7. North Danville-O'Ferrall, 2; Buford, 3. etersburg-O'Ferrall, 26. ortsmouth-O'Ferrall, 17. cadford-Tyler, 6.

and O'Ferrall, 45; Buford, 56. Richmond—O'Ferrall, 72.

Roanoke—O'Ferrall, 72.

Staunton—O'Ferrall, 9.

Williamsburg—O'Ferrall, 1.

Winchester—Tyler, 2.

Total—O'Ferrall, 1.146; Tyler, 860; Bu-

Total—O'Ferrall, 1.140; Tyler, 350; Bu-ford, 159. Necessary to choice, 833. Mr. J. Hampton Hoge was next rec-ognized by the chair, and he stated on behalf of the son of the great Southwest, the Lieutenant Governor of this State, that he would move to make the nomination of Colonel O'Ferrall unanimous. nation of Colonel O'Ferrali unanimous. This was agreed to, and Senator Lawless moved that a committee of five be
appointed to inform Colonel O'Ferrali
of his nomination, and invite him to
appear in the convention, and to also
invite the two other candidates for gubernatorial honors to attend the session

The motion was carried.

The chair appointed Senator Lawless,
Major Stringfellow, Mr. McCracken, Mr.
E. L. C. Scott and Judge Staples mem-

bers of that committee.

A motion made by a delegate from Prince William was carried to proceed to the nomination of a Lieutenant Governor. A motion to make the nominations without any speeches was by the chair declared to be out of order. For Lieutenant-Governor.

On motion the convention went into the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

While the nominations for Attorney-While the nominations for Attorney-General were being made the committee appointed to notify Colonel O'Ferrall of his nomination conducted him to the stage, and he made the speech reported elsewhere. The prospective Governor stepped to the front of the platform amid thunderous appliance, and in the light of thunderous applause, and in the light of the eye and brightness of his face showed the pride of the moment. His spe listened to with deep interest, and cheer

after cheer rent the air.

Judge Duncan, of Lee county, nominated Robert C. Kent for Lieutenant-Governor, designating him as the peer of Charles T. O'Ferrall and any other ginian, a fine lawyer, a patrict and statesman It was immediately evident who would be the nominee, and on mo-tion the rules were suspended and Mr. elected by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm.

A motion was make and carried pro-viding for a committee of three to in-form Major R. C. Kent of his nomination fer Lieutenant-Governor. The chair ap-pointed Senator Flood of Appomattox, Mr. John F. Ryan of Loudoun and Colonel Atkins of Mecklenburg members of that committee. Meanwhile Lieutenant-Governor Tyler had entered the hall. and was at once loudly cheered. Calls for him being made to address the conand indorse the hominee, stepped forward and was introduced by Cardwell. His speech is in an-

other column.
On motion the convention proceeded to pominate the candidate for Attorney-

General.

Hon. J. Hampton Hoge, Consul to Amoy, nominated Hon. J. W. G. Blackstone as a man well-equipped and qualified, a lawyer of ability and a man of Colonel P. H. Aylett nominated Major

R. Taylor Scott amid considerable confu-Hon. Rufus A. Ayers seconded the

nomination of Major Scott.
At this point Colonel R. C. Kent, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, appeared and addressed the convention briefly, as elsewhere reported. Colonel Buford, who could not be found

when the committee first went out, ar-rived about this time and made a patriodo and well-rounded speech.

At the close of Colonel Buford's speech a recorded vote on a motion to adjourn

was called for, and the motion, after much confusion, was carried by the re-quisite one-fifth of the entire conven-

The call of the roll by counties was taken, and resulted—ayes 543, noes 1,170. The vote was looked on as a test be-tween Blackstone and Scott, and the announcement was received as almost tan-tamount to Scott's nomination. Hon. James C. Marshall then nominated

William A. Little, Mr. Echols, of Augusta, who put the former motion to adjourn, repeated his motion, and the recorded vote was again called for. Great excitement prevailed at these fillibustering tactics. Cries of who wants to block the con-

Put him out! Great excite-Mr. Echols moved to adjourn until 12

lo'clock to-day, amended by changing to 9 o'clock. The convention in much confusion. Motion to adjourn withdrawn and a delegate from Accomac, who gave way to Colonel Buford an hour before, claimed the floor and seconded the nomination of Blackstone.

A. B. Rollins, of Spotsylvania, seconded W. A. Little's nomination. After a quarter of an hour of par-lamentary tactics the vote was ordered

Major Scott received over 1,000 votes, end before the result was made known Mr. Flood, of Appomattox, as a friend

of Mr. Blackstone, moved that Major Scott's nomination be made unanimous. Carried with a whoop. Major Scott responded in a few well

Blackstone and Little also spoke briefly. The committee on resolutions thea presented its report through its chairman, Hon. John Goode, which was read and

The names of the new members of the State central committee were then pre-sented by districts. On motion of Mr. Rufus Ayers Mayor Ellyson was elected chairman of the State committee, after the adoption of votes of thanks to Senator Gordon, late chairman of the committee, the officers of the convention, the city of Richmond, etc., the convention adjourned sine die.

THE PLATFORM.

It Indorses the Silver Plank in the Chicago Platform.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform:

The representatives of the Democratic bled, reaffirming their allegiance to the principles of the party formulated by Mr. Jefferson and exemplified by a long line of illustrious Virginians, and congratulating the people upon the beneficent results of Democratic administration wherever the Democratic participants. wherever the Democratic party has had control of the State and Federal Governments, do declare:

The Democratic party, having founded the results school party.

The Democratic party, having founded the public school system of Virginia, and having secured its efficiency by wise legislation, pledges itself to the people that it will continue to extend to that aystem a loyal support until every child in the Commonwealth shall receive the benefits of an education.

The Democratic party of Virginia, being largely composed of farmers, and believing that the prosperity of the State is dependent upon the success of agriculture, pledges itself that it will, by the encouragement of desirable immigration

and enactment of proper legislation, do all in its power to promote and advance the agricultural interests of the State.

The Democratic party favors the most rigid economy in the administration of all branches, of the State grants and the State grants and the State grants and the State grants and the state of the State grants and the state grants are stated as the state grants and the state grants are stated as the state grants and the stated and the stated are stated as the stated as t rigid econon-y in the administration of an branches of the State government; a revision of the laws regulating the crim-inal expenses of the State, and the en-actment of such statutes as will equalize actment of such statutes as will equalize the assessment of property returned for taxation. The meagre returns from agriculture arouses the desire to relieve, as far as possible, the lands of the State by the imposition of taxes upon associations, enterprises and other interests, which can better hear the burden. The Democratic party of Virginia, regarding the oyster industry as one of inestimable value to the State, will foster it for the benefit of its own citizens; will preserve to them the use of all the natural oyster rocks and shoals, and will oppose the transfer or surrender of the public rights therein to individuals, corporations or syndicates, and we piedge the party to the correction of all unequal taxation which may exist upon this great industry.

The Democratic party of Virginia, remembering the unselfish services of her patriotic defenders during the civil war, patriotic detenders auring the driver and recognizing her sacred obligation to care for her surviving sons who were disabled during that great struggle, and the widows of those who sacrificed their lives, will continue to favor such liberal appropriations within the resources of the State as will tend to the accomplish-

ment of that end.

We believe that the construction of good roads will largely promote the prosperity of our people by attracting immigration, enhancing the value of real estate and securing better facilities for transportation to market. We therefore earnestly recommend the enactment of such legis lation as may be recessary for the im provement of the condition of the public highways.

We cordially indorse the wise, pa-triotic and judicious administration of Governor McKinney. We congratulate the people of Virginia that the settlement of her State debt has been at last perfected on terms alike acceptable to her creditors. to the State, and within the limits of her ability to pay. The final and successful solution of the vexed question has been accompitated under Democratic administration and through the efforts of Democratic officials.

Denounce Federal Control. We denounce the policy of Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself as fraught with the greatest dangers, and we de mand the repeal of all congressional legislation that countenances interference with the freedom of elections by the appointment of Federal supervisors to re-vise the registration lists and scrutinize the ballots and Federal marshals to overawe the people by their presence at

While it is true that only State officers are to be chosen at the approaching elecfact that Virginia, as a sovereign and coequal member of the Union, is deeply and vitally interested in those questions of tariff reform and financial relief which are now challenging the earnest thought and deliberate attention of the American people.

The Currency Question

Upon the great question of the cur-rency we reiterate the principles an-nonneed in the National Convention at Cticago, and indersed with such unpar-alleled unanimity by the people of this country at the polls in November last, and we urge upon our senators and rep-resentatives in Congress the speedy en-actment of such laws as will carry out the provisions of the platform and relieve the country from the disastrous financial condition to which the unwise and reck less legislation of the Republican party has brought it. We insist upon the pas-sage of such legislation as will provide for an expansion of the currency sufficient to meet the business needs of country without delay.

In like manner we indorse the princi-ples announced by the Chicago Conven-tion upon the subject of tariff taxation, and urge upon Congress the imperative duty of carrying into effect by appro-priate legislation the declarations of that platform as soon as the more pressing needs of the currency problem have re-ceived attention.

We recommend that the prohibitory

ten per cent, tax on our State tank is be repealed.

we believe the burdens of the Government should be fairly and justly imposed and borne. To this end we armstly favor a graduated income tax by the of such laws as will secure the full and accurate listing of all property amenable to such a tax.

to such a tax.

We applicate the prompt and patriotic action of the President in issuing his proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, and we anticipate with hope and confidence the adoption of such measures by the Democratic Senate and House of Representatives as will afford speedy relief to the people from the financial trouble by which they

are now environed.

Grover Cleveland, having been elected President of the United States upon the latform of principles enunciated at hicago, deserves and will receive the cordial and united support of the Vircorrial and united support of the vir-ginia Democracy, Judging the future by the past, we confidently expect at his hands an able, fearless, patriotic and honest administration. Cherisking an abiding faith that all

the great interests of our State and country are dependent upon the continued as-cendency of the Democratic party, we submit its principles, its politics, its claims and its candidates to the ened and patriotic judgment of the Virginia people.

HON, JOHN W. DANIEL. He Assured the People That He Would Stand by His Faith.

During the afternoon session Hon. John W. Daniel responded to a most pressing call from nearly the whole convention, and spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Vir-

ginia Democratic Convention: I thank you for your kind greeting. Our State administration of affairs has been so wise and so excellent that we find none to criticise or condemn it. This is the highest compliment that could be paid to the Democracy of Virginia. At the time, however, on which we assemble, the eyes of sixty-five millions of people are turned upon the Democratic party, and from the palace, from the counting-room of the rich and from the work-shop of the poor all hearts attend and all eyes are directed upon the action of the De cratic party in the Congress of the United

I realize fully, my Democratic friends, what was said to you this morning by your temporary chairman, with so much propriety, that for the first time in thirty years; aye, for the first time since the majority of those who are here to-day acquired the right to vote, we look around and see Democracy triumphant in both this State and in this nation. And, my countrymen, if their triumph has come at a time of deep public depression and anxiety, there is one thought of comfort which I take to my heart, ere I attempt to render my poor contribution towards the solution of these problems, that no Democratic action is responsible for the ills we speak of (applause), but that every one of them is the plain and direct consequence of the long career of extravasance and of misrule which you are here to-day again, and, with emphasis, to con-demn. (Applause.)

Our Solam iRaspansibility My fellow citizens, we are asked for a solution of the problems which now confront us, and we realize that with victory has been confided to us a most serious and solemn responsibility. It is a time, my brethren, when no man should indulge

the immense and diverse interests of a continent and a great nation; that each man should bring his heart and minito bear upon the question in the spirit of the most exalted patriotism, and of the utmost self-abasement. (Applause.)

Now, my fellow-citizens, we confront a financial panic. I have seen a good many panics in peace and have seen some in war, and the first thing (if I may gather a little wisdom from my military experience) for a man to do who finds himself to-day in a panic, and is perhaps partaking a little of it himself, is to get his head cool and sit down and think over it before he advises anything. Now, they tell us this panic is caused by lack of confidence. Undoubtedly it is. There never was a panic that was not caused by a lack of confidence since the world begun. But what causes the lack of confidence? I think, my countrymen, there are a variety of causes for the present troublous financial condition. When a good doctor comes in to see a patient the lack of better of his profession is first to troublous financial condition. When a good doctor comes in to see a patient the high object of his profession is first to diagnose the disease and ascertain its cause. Now, then, we find in this country that banks are falling; that manufactories are falling; that the value of land is drying up, and that the cost of producing wheat and corn is not returned upon the markets to the laborer and the producer.

Cause of Our Pinancial Depression. Three years ago-in 1890-if you will recall the history of affairs, there was a great failure in the Argentine Confederation in South America. The next thing there was a great failure of the great house of Baring & Brothers, in London. The next thing the English capitalists, who were hard run for money to sustain their financial affairs, threw two hundred millions of their securities upon the American market, not because they were distrustful of us, but because hard times

had first commenced among them.

In the second place, my fellow-citizens, do not forget, as some feel disposed to do. that one of the great aggravating causes of this panic is what the Democratic party told you last year would produce it, and that is the unrepealed McKinley Tariff bill. (Applause.) No change in the ariff laws of this great nation, affecting all commercial and all manufacturing in all commercial and all manufacturing in-terests, can ever occur without a dis-adjustment of business, and the fruits of the McKinley bill are just being proffered to your lips. The reason that they did not come more swiftly upon its passage was because the year after it was passed there was a famine in Europe. In Ger-many and in Russia, by poor crops, and because they made the greatest draft upon the American farmer that was ever known, which for a period sent us money known, which for a period sent us money here to stay the panic; but with no crops in Europe this year, and with not so good on our side, the McKinley chickens have all come home to roost, and the McKinley taxes are at the bottom and root of this financial panic, as the whole Democratic party told you with one voice in 1892, and which I am not prepared to recant in 1893. (Applause.) Now, my fellow-citi-zens, there are two other causes of this panic. In the first place, in January last, there was another great failure in another British colony; that was Australia which required British resources to go there and help it, and, furthermore, in this present year the kingdom of Austria has gone from a silver basis to a gold monometallic basis and has required one hundred millions in gold in order to do it, and which has helped to turn away the gold from the American people, and the result of all these causes combined is such that whereas a year or more ago the balance of trade with Europe was in our favor the balance has changed to twenty millions against us, and clearing-house certificates to the extent of thirtyseven millions of dollars have been re quired to establish a new-found paper currency in New York, and certified checks are now being handed around in all the marts of exchange to supply the want of money in all the American

Now, my fellow-citizens, you ask me for the remedy for this trouble. (By a delegate-What about the rumors in the press?) I will tell you about that a little ater on. Well I don't see why I should not take that up now. There is no doubt about the fact that the excited articles in the press have had a great deal to do in producing the state of mind about this panio, and that their attempt to accomplish certain financial results by creating the results by creating a scare has raised a bigger scare they kindled to accomplish certain things is now enveloping them in its flames. But my friend a little diverted me for a moment. The Democratic party an-ticipated this thing, and they met a year ago in Chicago and nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency of the United States. And they laid down in black and white their pledges to the peo ple of this country, in which they told them that the McKinley tariff bill was a robber bill, robbing the people of this country of their earnings and prostrat-ing manufacturers—a great anxiety of the McKinley tariff to provide a tariff for revenue, which would reduce taxation and leave in every man's pocket every dollar of money except what was abso-lutely necessary for the expenses of the government. They paid attention also to the election laws of the United States, government. and declared that they ought to be reand declared that they ought to be re-pealed. They paid attention also to the coinage of the United States, and with one voice the Democracy at Chicago de-clared that gold and affiver were the money of the country and of the peo-ple, and that they ought to be coined at the mint of the United States without discrimination against either metal. (Apat the mint of the United States without discrimination against either metal. (Ap-plause.) They also pointed out the fact that during the war there had been levied a tax of 10 per cent upon the State banks of this country—that is a tax for protection only, which does not render I per cent. of revenue.

Now I say when a party has been trusted with victory by a confiding people, the way for them to do to show that they deserve that confidence, and are capable of that responsibility, is to come right straight forward and redeem all and singular, in good faith, every one of the pledges which were made. (Applause.) The character of a political organization is and ought to be judged, like the character of a man, and the trouble, my countrymen, in this country, is not so much in making platforms as it is in the integrity and sternness of it is in the integrity and sternness of men who will keep their promises after they have made them and which they have given their plighted faith to perform. I heard a gentleman as I came into the room say that he heard a carpenter the other day describing what a political platform was. He said a platform was a thing you made around a foundation when you wanted to build a house, but as soon as you built the house, but as soon as you built the house you always tore away the plat-form and threw it onto the lumber pile. That might be very good carpentering, but it is terrible bad politics and bad faith, and will come he condemnation upon any party that adopts it.

The Sherman Bill.

y, I suppose you will expect to hear hing from me about the Sherman something from me about the Sherman bill. I am perfectly willing to stand upon the Democratic platform which was adopted at Chicago (applause), upon which Grover Cleveland was elected Presupon which the Demo party was entrusted with power; but I am unwilling at any man's behest to get off of that platform and adors of the platfo of that platform and adopt thing else, now that we are in power.

You ask me about the Sherman bill. I am not looking at the Sherman bill to-day with any forelights as to the futo-day with any forelights as to the fu-ture. As it is a great question, will you permit me to engage your attention a moment and allow me to read to you what I said about the Sherman bill be-fore any of our esteemed boards of trade discovered it? I had the honor to be your representative in the Senate at that time, and I will read

time, and I will read you what I said when that bill was upon its passage:
"If finance were the matter of the day I would give my adhesion to this bill. It is better, in my judgment, that this bill should be a said that the said the said the said that the said the said that the said that the sai my brethren, when no man should indulge in excited and passionate speech. It is a time when no man should indulge in too much pride of self-opinionation. It is a time when the patriot, anchoring his heart upon principles of justice, and remembering that, it is not for Virginia alone that we are to legislate, but for certain extent, the people of the country and do that much good. But this bill is a mere makeshift; it is a mere expedient for the nonce. It is a lawyer's bill to get in a continuance of a case when the witnesses are ready and the jury about to retire. Mr. President, there is a day of judgment not far off when we will sit upon this bill. For three years—for a little while—this will in some descree please the people by the declaration that they have more money, and by actually giving it to them, but silver is not going to raise to par under this bill. New difficulties are going to beset and thicken upon our pathway. In the meantlime, it will be contended, just as we see the monometallists undertaking to contend here now, in the face of the need of the law, in the here now, in the face of the law, in the here now, in the face of the law, in the face of the precedent, in the face of plain truth, that we have adopted the single gold, monometallic standard. The Secretary of the Treasury will use the ill conceived language which is already used: it will be twisted and tortured and turned in this direction and in that, and in the meantime silver will be degraded as a money commodity, to be warehoused, not dollar coined, not a dollar more being is so cheap. sent out in paper representatives accord-

ing to its dollar value."

My countrymen, I have never pretended to be a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but it is the Sherman bill to-day and the misaction of the Republican party, and not a Daniel that comes to judgment. If I had had a photographic apparatus from the gallery of one of your artists up the street, and could photograph this day, I could not pleture it more clearly than I pictured it in the vision that rose before my mind three years ago. What A . We Going to De About It?

Now what are you going to do about it? Here is what the unanimous and united Democracy of this nation has said we ought to do. I had the honor, as your representative, to be appointed a member of the committee on platform in the Chicago Convention. The platform was not framed in precise accordance with my desire. There were one or two words which I would have erased or modified, or corrected, but the platform was accepted by that great body of representative men, representing Massachusetts as well as Nevada, representing Grover Clevelard and New York as well as Virginia, representing the miners of Wyoming as well as the merchants and bankers of Philadelphia and Baltimore. They put me upon that platform and you upon that platform, and we won all the country with these pledges. Now read them: "We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sh act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future," &c. I had already done that two years before. "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the stand ard money of the country, silver not as subsidiary coinage, but of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and of the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage to both metals must be of equal intrinsic interchange able value or be adjusted through inter national agreement, or by such safe guards of legislation as will insure the maintainance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par and redeemable in such coin." Redeemable in what kind of coin? Redeemable in gold coin? No, but redeemable in such standard coin coined without discrimination at the mints of the United States. Furthermore, we recommend the prohibitory tax of 10 per cent. on said issues to be repealed.

My fellow-citizens, you know my record on the silver question. I was not elected as your senator with my hear in a bag There has not been a county in this State, nor a public meeting that I ever addressed, in which I did not fully and frankly lay before you my views, and you elected me, knowing them. You elected Grover Cleveland, also, as Prest dert, standing upon that platform. Do you want me to represent the pledges which you made to the people of the United States, or do you wish me to break them? (Cries of stand by them). I will stand by them, so help me, God. I am the representative, and proud to be, of the bravest, collect, noblest and truest political organization that ever bore the standard of the people against all manner of oppression, whether by blood or purse, and speaking to you to-day in this convention with the full frankness of an honest man, who looks another in the face without "ear, without reproach. I have to say to you that I intend to keep the pledges which I made to these people when they elected me, but if you do not wish me to keep them, my resignation is at your service.

and you can send somebody else to Wash-ington to represent you. Will you indulge me to talk a little longer? (Cries of go on; go on). I am a little amused when I read some of the learned articles in some of our esteemed exchanges. The doctor comes in and he says that the patient has almost got delirium tremens. Go to the bank and pre-sent a check. Go back to the cashier. My dear sir, would not you rather keep that check about two months, and then Go down to the great army of the un-employed. I was in Chicago a week ago, and the Governor of Illinois is about to call the Legislature of that about to call the Legislature of that State in session to get up employment for men who have not a dollar—silver, greenback, or national bank note—and haven't got any bread. I read in one of your papers this morning that out in Wise county, in the great magnificent Southwest—which is a mine of wealth that is beyond the dreams of avarice—if it just had the capital and labor to bring the riches of the earth to the front and had the markets to sell it. I see there in Wise county that the laborers were all turned adrift, without a dollar, and that the people were standing around their cabbage and corn patches ready to cir-culate lead into their neighbors if they ried to get something to eat over their fences.

Now I want to suggest to the learned financiers of this country how they can correct the situation in Illinois, according correct the situation in Illinois, according to the way they propose to cure our finances. Just call these people up and tell them they are entirely mistaken about their complaint. It is not bread and meat they want; it is only due to a lack of confidence. Is it money that these people want, and bread and meat, or is it confidence? Now I know that lack of confidence has a great deal to do with it. It is mighty hard for you to have confidence that I will pay you \$50 next week if you know that I have not got a red dence that I will pay you are if you know that I have not got a red cent nor worked to get one. It is very hard for you to believe that I will pay you a thousand dollars next week, mortto make wheat with, and that my crops are not yielding enough to do it. So behind that lack of confidence there is causation, and the remove that causation, and to remove that causation. tion you have got to take the tax off the people which was put upon them by the McKinley bill and give us a good old Democratic tariff, such as we had from 1840 to 1850, when we traded with the world and brought the fruits of the world into our markets. You have got to give the people more money-silver and gold, the hard metallic money of the Constitution and of our fathers. And let me make one remark about the value of silver bullion which I think every gentlesilver builion which I think every gentleman here will comprehend as soon as I tell it. Silver currency sold in New York yesterday at a premium of three dollars on the hundred. I saw it heraided in the Richmond papers this morning that good times were coming; that \$5,000 in silver money had just arrived here at a national bank from Petersburg, and yet while these same men are paying \$1.03 in large amounts and in large checks they are telling the people it is only a \$5-cent dollar they are buying. Now, let me make this observation, If the capitalists of America are buying \$5-cent dollars at \$1.03. I don't wonder they are breaking, and they ought to break, if they have no better sense. But, the question still remains whether or not the 103 dollar is a sixty-five, and according to the arithmetic that I learned at school, & and 103 are entirsly different numbers. Now, this proposition: What sliver buillion will bring upon the market as buillion, when it is denied the right of coinage at the mint, is no indication in the world what it would be worth if it had the right of coinage. On the contrary, in hard times like these the higher goes the dollar that is coined, the lower will go the buillion that is denied coinage; indeed, it will go lower as a commodity than wheat, corn or denied coinage; indeed, it will go lower as a commodity than wheat, corn or oats, or wool, or anything that man can eat or wear. Why? Because silver builion which is denied minting is a mere luxury, out of which to make silver plate and jewels. You do not have to buy it as you would have to buy wheat and corn to exist, and consequently the higher the demand for the silver that is and corn to exist, and consequently the higher the demand for the silver that is coined the lower will go the builion that cannot be coined, because it is a more drug and luxury upon the market. Why, my fellow-citizens, they say that the war against silver is made because silver

They forget the fact that they com-menced the warfare against silver under the same leader—John Sherman—in 1873, when silver was worth a premium three per cent. Then they said they we three per cent. Then they said they were against it, because it was too dear. So, whether it is at par, below par or above par, the monometallist is always ready to war on one metal, because he knows this country is deeply in debt. The world is deeply in debt and the days of centuries are piled up in renewals. The great mass of this debt, perhaps the larger mass of it, is solvable both in gold and silver dollars. Now, then, it is agreed by them that if they can strike down either gold or silver, they will make the purchasing power of the other dollar greater, and they are now trying to strike at silver under the prejudice arraigned against it by the Sherman law, which was a masked and disguised trick to destroy it.

Let me ask this again: They talk Let me ask this again: They talk about putting more silver in a silver dollar. Your debts are, in the main, redeemable either in silver or gold. Is it not equally as just to take some of the gold out of the gold dollar as it is to put more silver in the silver dollar? (Applause). And yet they will tell you fryou suggest that, that it is repudiation against the creditor, who has the right to demand the dollar that was promised to be heard. Very well, then, if it is in his bond. Very well, then; if it is repudiation against the creditor to take even a grain out of the gold dollar, be-ause that identical dollar was promised, a it not a repudiation against the peolar? At the same time, even though it was a hardship to do it confronting such conditions and circumstances as are now before us. I would be willing to make ple to put more silver in the silver concession to these people it would meet us in the frank and kind spirit of brother Democrats, ready to give and ready to take and ready to do anything that is right and honorable to relieve the people in these times of

Why Here. My fellow-citizens, we are here to or-ganize victory. We are going to put a man on the platform which you will make who will be worthy to represent you. And we are going into the field this fall working according to our best endeavors to perform and keep every pledge that has ever been made to these people. I believe that ere long better times are coming to this country, and I tell you why: The great wheat crops of the West are going to move, the cotton crop of the South is going to move, and as soon as these great staples, which are the products of the farming population, begin to bring back to us gold and silver, again you will see the droop ing machinery of manufactories revive the wheels of mills turn; the banks re-joice in genewed confidence and the country going on to prosperity under the energies of the brave and willing

the energies of the brave and willing and working people and under the blessing of a kind Providence that has ever smiled upon their efforts.

My fellow-citizens, I apologize to you for detaining you so long, and thank you for the kind and patient attention you have given me. I shall return to Washington and tell my Democratic brethren that the Democracy of Vivinia is united. that the Democracy of Virginia is united and such poor service as I might be able to render your nominee on the hustings or otherwise you may always count upon me as your humble and obedient ser

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS. The Democratic Party Urged to Be United

Hon. B. B. Munford, temporary chair man of the convention, upon taking the gavel, spoke as follows: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Con-

My first words upon this occasion must expressions of acknowledgment for or shown me by my selection for

I have just been called.

To work in the ranks for the success of the Democratic party has always been to me a welcomed privilege.

the office to which, by your partiality,

To be called on to preside over this great council of its representatives wakens within me emotions of the pro oundest gratitude.
We have assembled under conditions

unprecedented in the past thirty year of our party's history. For the first time in more than a gene ration the Democratic party holds ab-solute power, both in the State and national governments. But not only is i to its care, but it has come to power with the added responsibility for the solution of the problems which spring from the unparalleled financial disasters

which now afflict the land. In the year 1888 Grover Cleveland, af ter an administration of signal success during which the country enjoyed un usual prosperity, left the White House. The Republican party came into pow Two years of absolute rule sowed the seed whose bitter fruit we see in the bank ruptcy and ruin which confront 'us on every hand.

Profligate appropriations bankrupted the treasury. The McKinley tariff added new burdens of taxation to the already the treasury. sorely tried shoulders of the people

The Sherman Silver law carried the poison to the heart of our monetary system, which destroyed the faith of the tem, which destroyed the faith of the world in the willingness or ability of our Government to maintain unchanged the value of its dollar and the parity of its several issues of gold, silver and paper

currency.

Questions of Federal b gislation are

hefore us. involved in the canvass before us, but that every statute regulating Federa taxation, and the charcter and volume our currency, was the enactment of the

Republican party.

The Sherman law, acknowledged as the primal cause of the present panic, was written by a Republican senator, passed by a Republican Serate and House and approved by a Republican President. Every Democrat in Congress who voted recorded his vote against its passage. It has been justly denounced in the Chicago platform as a "cowardly make shift." But it is worse than a "make shift." But it is worse than a "make-sh'ft." It strikes a deadly blow at the cause of bimetallism, because it reduces

silver to a mere commodity.

It is victous, because it commits the Government to the purchase of a product of a favored few of its citizens. It is stupid to the bounds of criminal folly, because it endangers the equality of our currency, while declaring that the parity of the two coins shall be main-

It requires the issue of certificates for the purchase of buillon, which, in order to preserve the parity, must be redeem-able in gold, without providing the gold able in gold, without providing the gold to meet these obligations; and thus the ability of the Government to maintain its pledge is discredited, and the confidence of the world in its willingness to keep faith with those who hold its money is destroyed.

The disasters which it has brought to the business interests of this country

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report



and the suffering and want which it will carry to the homes of the poor pass

my ability to portray.

Stending in the gloom which o'ershadows the land, the Democratic leaders enter upon the difficult task of relief and restoration. That they will bring to this great work a high mead of patriotters and an earnest desire to serve the ism and an earnest desire to serve the people, I firmly believe; and that, as a result of their labors, there will yet co forth a remedy for our ills, I have an abiding faith.

To the great leader of the party-To the great leader of the particle strong, serene and self-poised—in this supreme hour of trial, the Democracy of Virginia, the home of Jefferson, its founder, bear the assurance of their to declare. unfailing faith in his honesty to declare, and his courage to perform, all that will best promote the welfare of the people. But, gentlemen of the convention,

But, gentlemen of the convention, we are not called upon in the present canvass to deal with questions of Federal policy. The Democratic party to-day asks a renewal of its lease of power in Virginia, because of its record in the administration of the affairs of the State during the past four years.

Briefly stated, what is this record?

It has settled the vexed problem of the State debt upon terms acceptable to the creditors, honorable to the State and within the limits of its ability to pay. It has

in the limits of its ability to pay. It has paid back to the public free schools every dollar of the arrearages, with interest diverted from them by the opera-tion of the Funding bill, and so fostered the system that there are to-day more schools in operation, and supported by larger appropriations, than ever before in the history of the Commonwealth. \$75,000 was expended by the State last year in excess of any previous appropria-tion for this purpose.

The disabled soldiers of the late war,

those who so heroically contributed of their blood and treasure in the defense of

their blood and treasure in the defense of their State, have also received the benefit of its fostering care.

For the year 1892 there was expended \$55,000 more for the relief of this worthy element of our citizenship than was ap-propriated in one year during any pre-vious administration of the State Gov-ernment.

The asylums for the care and treatm of our insane have been so enlarged that to-day, for the first time since the war, Virginia has ample accommodations for the protection of this unfortunate class of her people. To effect this great ob-ject more than \$37,000 have been spent during the past three years, over and above the annual appropriations for curabove the annual appropriations for current expenses.
Legislation affecting the great oyster

Interests has been enacted which, while needing amendments, is yet confessedly a great stride in the direction of a practical and business-like treatment of the subject, and has already, during the past year, more than doubled the revenue to State from that source.

All these great results have been accomplished, and better still, they have been accomplished without adding one stiver to the burdens of taxation on our lands, or on the other holdings of our farmers. Realizing the poor returns from agricultural pursuits, the Demo-cratte party entered upon the task of re-lieving, to some extent, the land from tax-ation, and yet providing sufficient revenue to meet the ever increasing demands of the government the government.

A moment's inspection of the reports

sent out from the office of that efficient Auditor and most estimable man, Morton Marye, will serve to explain how this

Industries, avocations and interests of the federal Congress.

The great Southwest, rich with the cattle on its thousand hills, from whose depths men dig almost a congress.

escaped the assessor.

In round numbers, the State tax for 1892 upon lands, property and licenses amounted to some \$2,500,000. Of this um, more than a million and a quarter sum, more than a million and a quarter was collected from such sources as licenses, incomes, charters, seal taxes, oysters, railroads, banks, insurance companies and other like corporations; \$300,000 from licenses, other than liquor, an increase over 1850 of \$50,000; \$302,000 from liquor licenses, an increase over same year of \$45,000; \$210,000 from railroads, a like increase of \$55,000; \$135,000 from taxes on deeds, wills and suits, an increase of \$40,000.

\$68,000 from insurance companies—an increase of \$18,000. \$4,000 from incomes-an increase of

\$18,000 from banks-and increase of \$14,000 from telegraph, express and ther like corporations-an increase of

\$13,000 from the use of seals-an increase of \$5,000. \$16,000 from charters, an entirely new subject of taxation.

\$15,000 from the oyster tax in 1892, which will be more than double in 1893. Of the increase of \$141,000 -sessment of real estate, more than the whole of that sum was derived from

wealth, thus proportionately relieving the farming lands from taxation. These are some of the achievements of the Democratic party during the four years of its administration of our State government by Governor McKinney and

the cities and towns of the Common

his worthy associates. Not only have we enjoyed these practical results, but the blessings of social order, domestic peace and liberty, regulated by law, have been secured to all

the people.
Proud of this record, the Democratic party, with instinctive consciousness of its right to rule this State, where it numbers among its followers the great body of those who make her powerful in war and prosperous in peace, with su-preme confidence appeals to the people for support.

Leaders worthy of the cause will bear our banners.

Whether we select as our champion that sterling man from the Southwest, who having worthily filled one high sta-tion, is now being presented by the sturdy yeomanry of that great section for the still higher place of chief executive; or whether we name that gallant leader from the beautiful valley, whose devo-tion to our party is typified in the enthusiasm with which his hosts of foilowers espouse his cause; or whether we commit our stand to the honored hands of that ripe man of affairs, whose past life of usefulness and distinction assures his successful administration of the dities of this high trust-to whichever these our standard is given, we know we shall have a leader worthy of the cause, and one who will adorn the high office to which he will be elected. The coming election is a State election,

the importance of which cannot be ever estimated. Besides the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, a Su-preme Court (holding office for twelve years), circuit judges (holding office for eight years), a General Assembly, and all the important officials of the State Gov-

the important officials of the State Gov-ernment are to be elected.

Shall we, by division in our ranks over questions of national concern, lose these guardians of our firesides and conserva-tors of our domestic peace? Shall we, by supineness, permit the defeat of our par-ty, with the recurrence of the disasters which have ever come, hand in hand, with Republican domination.

Shall we heed the call of some very estimable, but misguided, men, who would leave the safe-guardianship of Democracy to try the hazards of a new partycracy to try the hazards of a new partya fore-taste of whose rule may be with
nessed in the chaos which afflicts the
States of South Carelina and Kaness'
The supreme claim which the Democratic party to-day has upon the people
of this Commonwealth is founded upon
its unquestioned ability to guarantee the
hazards of good goodstander.

blessings of good government.

Let us arouse our people to the fact that this is a State election, and that local interests of paramount important

Along this line let us marshal our hosts battle and force the fighting Let us inscribe on our banner the moth: The State Government must be con-trolled by that party whose past record is an assurance of its future course, "and

ENDORSING BUFORD.

in that sign we'll conquer."

Major Charles S. Stringfellow Does So in an Able Manner.

Major Charles S. Stringfellow, in nominating Colonel A. S. Buford, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention

I can find no warrant for this vast gathering of so many of the representa-tive men of Virginia, either in the written constitution or laws under which we live; but I do find in the simple fact ti the command of the people acting in primary meetings, outside of but in aid of the constitution and laws, a most sig-nificant proof of their capacity so to mould their customs and institutions as best to preserve the right of self-govern-ment and the enjoyment of the liberties won by the valor and guaranteed to us by the wisdom of our fathers. L'ent c'est moi! I am the State, a vain French king once arrogantly proclaimed. I am the people, the thrifty, hard-working tax-paying people of Virginia, the great Democratic party declares to-day. And so you have met in its behalf, not me a Governor for four years from Januar

It is an important and responsible trust that has been committed to your keep-ing, but I doubt not that you will ex-cute it with an eye single to the welfare of Virginia, for whatever else may ha perished when that flag that so many of you followed through four long years of victory and defeat, battle scarred but glory crowned, was furled at tox, one thing at least survives that eternal as hope itself, the love of their

You will not be embarrassed in the selection you have to make by the paucity, but by the number of the aspi-rants for the great honor you have to confer, each one of whom would wear it most worthily.

From the beautiful Valley, From the beautiful Valley, with its green pastures and fertile fields, comes a candidate who was no mean soldier in that great struggle for individual liberty and constitutional rights, when those fields echoed to the tread of hostile hours and drank the precious blood of heroes, whose names and deeds, inscribed not alone on the page of history, but in the hearts of their countrymen, this world will never willingly let die; and who since then ha battled for the same great cause with knightly chivalry and zeal on the floor

depths men dig almost every ore known in the useful arts, asks your votes for a gentleman of distinguished ability, who has already filled honorable posts in the Government of the State with credit to

himself and the people. Not Lenst.

And last, though I venture to add not least, for we are all proud of this fair capital of ours, that Phoenix-like has risen from the ashes of '65 and plumed herself for a higher and a nobler flich Richmond, always true to the tradition the honor and the interests of Virginia; Richmond presents for your consideration one of her best leved and most honored

one of her hest leved and most hencred citizens—A. S. Buford.

For a half century and more she has borne the brunt of taxation without a murnur, and never failed to give a most liberal response to every demand that has been made on the time, the talents and the money of her people. How much they have contributed to the regeneration and development of the State is known and read of all men, and yet, if I mistake not, during all these years. if I mistake not, during all these years, with perhaps a single exception, no resi-dent of Richmond has been honored with a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Senate or the Executive chair, though many of them whose names are household words, base been pre-eminently fitted by character capacity and attainments to adorn these exalted stations. Surely she may ask that you will impartially and generously the merits and qualifications of the of her choice.

I shall assume that you know some thing, for which of you who has tall any interest in the history and progre of your State during the past five at twenty years does not know somethin Colonel Buford's life and character and services? and therefore add but little to the mention of his name and nothing

in fulsome eulogy.

The story of his life happily ficis many a parallel in this Heaven-blessed land, where the hopes, the aspirations and energies that the spirit of liberty engenders are protected in their enjoym ercise by sovereign law that its sheltering aegis over the highest and the lowest, the richest and the poarest alike. It is the story of a man sprund from a sturdy, respected and self-re specting stock, born to but a measure pit specting stock, born to but a meake by tance of this world's goods, but gifted by kindly nature with a vigorous intellect, a determined will and a brave heart, who, unaided by adventitious circumstances, has rough-hewn his way through all opposing obstacles to houset competency and the affection and respect of his fellow-citizens; not by the tricks of trade, the arts of the advocate or the wiles of the demagogue, but by hard labor intelthe demagogue, but by hard labor intel-ligently directed and the faithful discharge of all the duties, obligations responsibilities of a busy, useful life.

A very self-reliant, but a very kind and generous man; a man of action, not of words, though few men can more clearly and forcibly express their ideas, and he has ideas worth expressing. His claims to that affection and regard not upon brilliant triumphs in the field of letters or the arena of debate, but upon those solid qualities of head and heart that ennoble true manhood and the successful management of practical busi-ness affairs of "great pith and moment" during many years spent largely in the public service and ofttimes without re-

Already a successful lawyer when the drum beat to arms in 1861, he fell in as a private in the ranks and shared the dargers and hardships of camp and field with his neighbors and friends until sent to represent them for the second time in the State Legislature. Called to take charge of the Danville